

NATIONAL

When in Rome, speak as the Romans do

Arabic study at the University of Jordan

By Kathy Sullivan

THE UNIVERSITY of Jordan's Languages Centre has just begun its second year of operation. Previously, Arabic and English language training was part of the Faculty of Arts' Arabic and English departments. Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim, director of the centre, has been with the University since 1970, originally as a professor of English. He holds a B.A. in English from the American University of Beirut, a Ph.D. in Linguistics from Princeton University, and has taught Arabic at U.S. universities.

Dr. Ibrahim outlined the Centre's four main divisions:

Arabic: Two types of programme are offered. All Jordan University students must pass a basic proficiency examination in Arabic and English. Thus, one programme helps regular university students who need supplementary Arabic studies in addition to their academic programmes. The second programme is Arabic as a foreign language, for non-native speakers. Three levels are offered: beginning, intermediate, and advanced.

English: One programme upgrades the general English skills

of university students. The centre also provides specialized English courses requested by any university faculty, e.g. a legal English programme for the Faculty of Law, and special programme for the faculties of Nursing and of Education. "English for special purposes" is being developed with the help of a British expert assigned to the centre for three years, thanks to the British Council.

Foreign Languages: This division includes French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Hebrew for archaeology majors. Russian, offered previously, has not been available recently. University students may minor in any of these languages, while majoring in another subject.

Translation and Interpretation: This section is in the planning phase. Proposals are being drafted for a two-year diploma programme with either an interpretation or translation option. It should begin in the fall of 1982. The centre is seeking aid in the form of a consultant or visiting professor to help get the programme started.

This fall, the centre enrolled about 20 students in its Arabic as a

foreign language programme, about 900 in its remedial Arabic and English as a foreign language programmes, and some 200 students in European languages, primarily French. About 16 full-time and 5 part-time teachers are employed. Although it is outgrowing its present quarters, its Faculty of Arts neighbours will be moving to a new building now under construction, which will allow the centre to expand more comfortably. The centre houses two language laboratories for use under teacher supervision, a listening lab for student use, a small taping studio, tape library and maintenance facility, as well as classrooms.

The Arabic as a foreign language programme employs five full-time instructors, currently all female, "by force, because they were the best qualified," according to Dr. Ibrahim. Only modern standard Arabic is taught, although some classical literary samples and conversational Arabic are included. The programme is available during both semesters, as well as during the summer session. It is intensive — four hours of classwork daily, five days a week. Advanced students may audit some of the university's Arabic literature or history

courses. Class size reached more than 20 in some summer classes, but 10 is the norm. Intermediate classes tend to have the heaviest enrollments, and the widest variety of student backgrounds. Centre instructors use various teaching materials, including some of their own design; there is no centre textbook series at present.

Several American students participated in the summer, 1981 session, notably a group of women from Georgetown University. Currently, there are eight Americans enrolled in all three levels. Several are Arab-Americans taking a year or semester off from their U.S. studies to improve their Arabic. Americans married to Jordanians and now residing in Amman have also joined the classes. At present there is no officially organized student exchange programme. American students are a minority: most students come from Europe, notably Germany, Italy, and the U.K., Swiss, Dutch, French, Indian and Canadian students have also enrolled.

Fees for the programme are JD 100 per semester. Housing for female students is assured; all dormitories on campus are

reserved for women. American women are assigned Arab room-mates, so that language and cultural learning continues outside of the classroom. Males must find for themselves in locating off-campus housing. This is no small problem in Amman, where rents are rising rapidly. Living costs are rather high. One American student living alone in a small apartment estimates that he spends about \$600 per month; half goes to rent. Thus, a secure source of funding is necessary.

During a visit to the centre in late October, two American students were interviewed. Dr. Linda Jacobs is a National Endowment for the Humanities fellow for 1981-82. Based at the American Centre for Oriental Research, she is an archaeologist conducting surveys in Jordan. She learned of the Arabic programme on arrival in Amman, and enrolled in the beginning class, "because I like to learn languages". She feels that the intensive nature of the programme is excellent, especially when language learning is reinforced and rewarded in daily interaction with Jordanians.

Another aspect of the programme which she enjoys is the mixture of different nationalities in the class.

She has two teachers, with different, but complementary approaches to language teaching. One is a linguist emphasising grammar, reading and writing; the other focuses more upon conversation and the cultural context of language. Dr. Jacobs feels that she is learning Arabic at a good pace, although she finds she spends only a few hours weekly on homework. She plans to continue the Arabic programme throughout her stay in Jordan.

John Wahlquist is a Humphrey fellow conducting research in Jordan towards a Ph.D. degree at the University of Denver's Graduate School of International Studies. Although some Arabic study was required by his U.S. degree programme, he had not taken Arabic for over a year on his arrival in Amman. He is enrolled in the intermediate class, and feels he is a little behind his classmates, due to this gap in his studies. He works on Arabic for about 5 hours daily, outside of class. Although his research involves interviewing Jordanian officials who can be expected to have at least a fair knowledge of English, he feels the quality of these encounters and his own perceptions will be improved with Arabic skills.

Mr. Wahlquist finds the centre's

Arabic programme less structured than his U.S. classes. There, he used the University of Michigan Arabic textbook series, and finds that he prefers that more "systematic" approach. Here, classes are more varied — some simple grammar work may be followed by very complex matter, returning to more basic problems thereafter. On the positive side, he is learning entirely new types of vocabulary not found in the Michigan series, and is challenged by his instructors' use of Arabic only in class. He also feels that the goals of the intermediate programme could be clearer, in spite of the variations in student backgrounds.

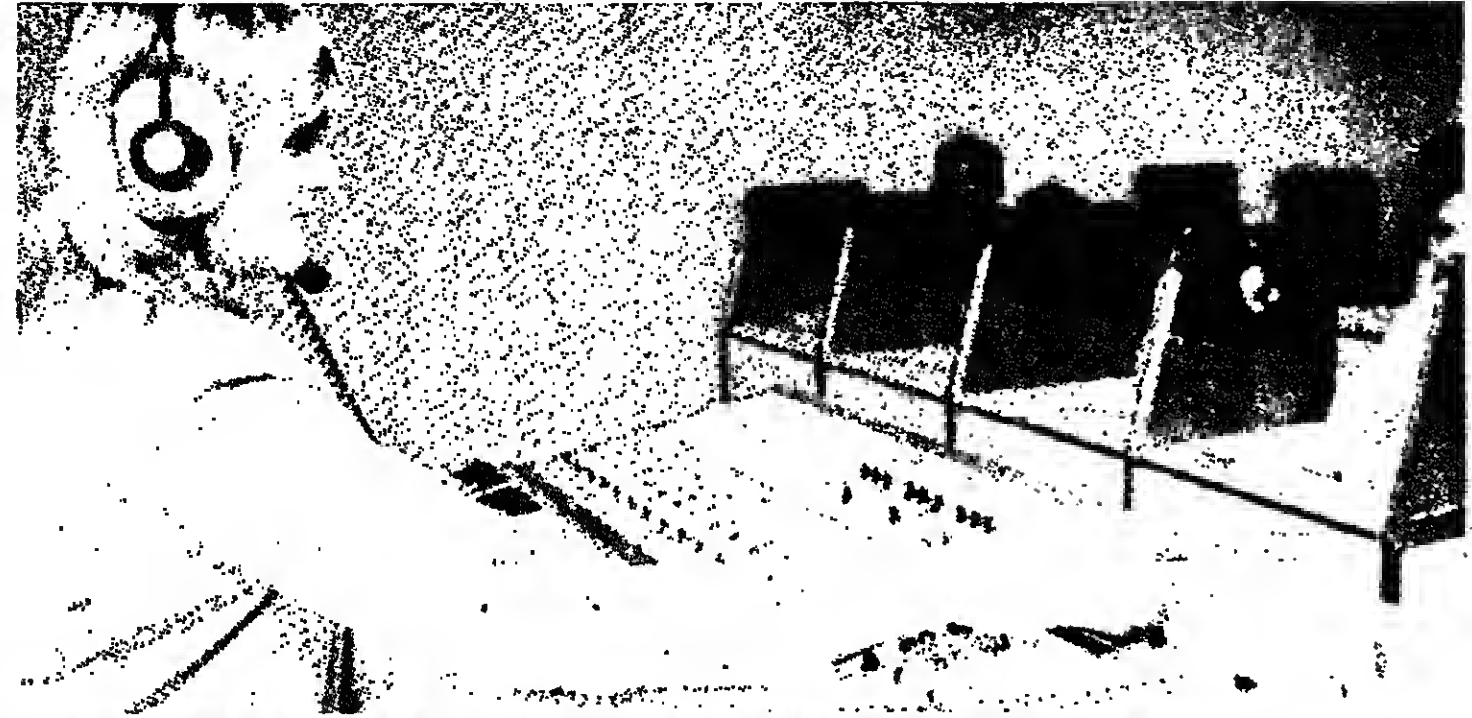
Still, Mr. Wahlquist recommends the programme to other Americans. The experience of another university system, teaching style, and social context have added another dimension to his studies. In his opinion, geographically-insulated Americans particularly need this type of hands-on experience. He recommends that Americans who join the intermediate or advanced levels should have studied Arabic in the recent past. All students should come to Amman with an introductory or contact person to help them get settled. On arrival, Mr. Wahlquist received a great

deal of assistance from both Jordanians and Americans he met "on the spot", or via friends. He would suggest an orientation programme at the centre, especially for foreign students, if large enough numbers begin to enroll.

During later discussions, the centre director commented that Americans generally have a lower standard of Arabic proficiency on arrival than European students of the same level. In his experience, this is primarily due to the fact that less time is devoted to language studies in American universities. Thus, Dr. Ibrahim feels the centre's programme is ideal for American students: It provides not only intensive classwork, but an opportunity to hear and use Arabic in an Arab social context.

The centre welcomes more foreign students or residents to its language programmes. Dr. Ibrahim may be contacted at the Languages Centre, University of Jordan, Amman. Telephone: 843555, extension 1436.

This article appears in the fall, 1981 issue of DEVELOPMENTS, the newsletter of America-Mideast Educational & Training Services, AMIDEAST, with whom the author works in Amman.



Laboratories are essential for language instruction and the University of Jordan's Languages Centre houses two of them.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:05 Children's Programme
6:20 Lobo
7:15 Local Programme on Women
7:40 Documentary
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
10:10 Interview with a local Artist
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:15 Varieties
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Chintz
9:10 Lady Killer
10:00 News in English
10:15 Magnum
11:10 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Sports Round-up
18:30 News Bulletin
19:00 News Desk (Now Music)
19:30 Press Review, News Reports
20:30 Instrumentals
21:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary

21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Pamth 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peabody's Choice 05:45 Six Irish Writers 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That Big Band Magic 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Classic Short Stories 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Before the Rock Sets in... 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goodies Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 Britain's Daily News-papers 10:30 Frank Muir goes in... 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Musical Yearbook 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Time Remembered 14:15 Leave it to Pamth 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Wuthering Heights 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 A Taste of Humil, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody's Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS
8:00 Cairo
8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Beirut
10:00 Muscat, Dubai
10:05 Doha, Bahrain
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:15 Moscow (SU)
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
10:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:40 Larnaca
10:45 Cairo
10:45 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:25 London (BA)
17:45 Benghazi (LN)
18:00 Cairo
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
20:15 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
01:15 Al Khayyam
02:00 Al Abram
03:30 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:30 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
06:45 Beirut
07:00 Aqaba
09:00 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
12:15 Larnaca
13:00 Cairo
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:45 Benghazi (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
22:00 Cairo
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Mohammad Al Suqi 76721
Ism Hawamdeh 33029
Zarga:
Musa Odeh 82049
Irbid:
Omar Qasrawi 35115
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Salan 36720
University 44544
Salameh 56779
Sha'ban 36726
Fattaleh 37140
Zarga:
Dalal (-)
Irbid:
Palestine 2085
TAXIS:
Al Khayyam 41541
Al Abram 63911
Al Nabha 63006

Bashar Zeid

71329 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:36
Sunrise 5:59
Dhuh 11:20
'Asr 2:20
Maghreb 4:40
Isha 6:03

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel: 64240.
Fakhri Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Open-

ing hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum:

Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.7/98.9	UAE dirham	91.7/92	(for every 100)	28.1/28.3
Lebanese pound	73/73.3	Omani riyal	975/983	French franc	59.6/60
Syrian pound	56.8/58.1	U.S. dollar	334/336	Dutch guilder	136.6/137.4
Iraqi dinar	690/698	U.K. sterling	626.6/630.4	Swedish crown	60.6/61
Kuwaiti dinar	1200/1210	W. German mark	150.6/151.5	Belgian franc	89.3/89.8
Egyptian pound	359/364	Swiss franc	186.9/188	Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Qatari riyal	92.6/92.9	Italian lire			145.9/146.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Firstaid, fire, police	199
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	22090
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram	18
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Telephone:	
Police headquarters	39141	Information	12
Najdoh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
24 hours a day for emergency	92205/92206	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Airport information (ALIA)	73111	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Jordan Television	74111		
Radio Jordan			

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	180	120	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	160	110	Apples (Golden)	200	170
Potatoes (imported)	150	100	Apples (Double Red)	270	150
Marrow (small)	160	120	Apples (Starke)	200	150
Marrow (large)	110	80	Water Melons	100	70
Cucumber (small)	150	100	Lemons	120	80
Cucumber (large)	90	60	Oranges	250	200
Okra (Green)	360	300	Oranges (Shamout)	370	300
Muloukhiyah	110	70	Grapes	200	150
Hot Green Pepper	100	70	Cauliflowers	340	250
Sweet Pepper	140	100	Tangerine	200	150
Cabbage	130	90	Pears	450	350
Onions (dry)	110	70	Bonani	180	150
Green onions	320	250	Olives	340	250
Garlic	800	700	Carrot	120	120
Guava	250	200	Dates (red)	160	120
Spinach	240	180	Dates (black)	220	120
Beans	340	300			

كلمة في الحرف

NATIONAL

Documentary on Jordan previews at special showings in Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Jordan, Land and People, a one-half hour documentary film depicting Jordan's dynamic growth, was previewed in Washington on Thursday.

Scholars on Arabian affairs from American universities, members of the Arab American community and representatives of the business world and the press were on hand for a working preview of the film. That evening, another showing, followed by a reception, was held at the Kennedy Centre. Guests included representatives of the Washington diplomatic corps and United States government officials.

Among the guests from Jordan were His Majesty King Hussein's representative, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, and Jordanian Ambassador to the United States Abdul Hadi Majali. Ambassador Majali, who had spent the day with King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor prior to their departure for Los Angeles, conveyed greetings from the King and Queen. He said that the occasion of the royal visit was a propitious time to preview the film.

"For many of you who have never visited Jordan, I hope the film will convey a sense of having been there," said the ambassador. He described the modern spirit that is a part of contemporary Jordan and praised King Hussein's progressive leadership. "May the film instill in you a desire to visit Jordan to give us the pleasure of welcoming you there," he said.

Earlier at the morning showing, Dr. Akram Barakat, director of the Jordan Information Office in Washington, described the film as a documentary account of how an ancient land can look into and alter the future. "I do hope this film will contribute in expanding and promoting the excellent relations between Jordan and the United States," Dr. Barakat said in an interview following the presentation of the film.

Dr. Barakat hosted the morning press preview with Miss Marilyn Edith Perry, the noted American film producer and television personality who produced Jordan, Land and People.

Miss Perry is the hostess of her own television program, International Byline, which combines interviews and filmed segments on United Nations member countries. Miss Perry said the documentary on Jordan would be shown in December on independent television stations, cable systems and public broadcasting.

America and Mexico to an audience of 30 million viewers.

Miss Perry, who has travelled extensively, told the preview audiences: "I have seen every major city on seven continents, and to me Jordan is special. The best thing about the country is the people. They were most hospitable to me and my film crew."

"One is drawn first of all to the old and then into the most technically advanced," Miss Perry continued. "It is exciting to see the advancement of the country." She added that many Americans barely know where Jordan is, let alone anything about its culture and traditions. "I want Americans to appreciate Jordan more," she explained.

To give Americans the flavour of the country, Miss Perry and her 15-member team of camera operators, lighting assistants and script writers travelled throughout the country for six weeks last spring. The result is an overview of the many visits of Jordan as a Middle East force in industry, technology, transportation and culture.

The crew visited Petra, Jerash and Aqaba, and a new excavation north of Jerash. They filmed students at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University; Al Hussein Youth City; museums, and the phosphate rail transport system.

They toured factories to film soft drinks being bottled, and steel and matches being manufactured. There was also extensive coverage of major tourist sites, including Petra and Wadi Rumm.

In the film, King Hussein speaks of Jordan's achievements: "Civilisation has left its imprint on this land and on its people," he says. "We have no oil or natural wealth, but we have a greater treasure, the will of the people of this country."

Miss Perry stressed that modernisation in Jordan is not taking place at the expense of the culture or traditional values. In a question-and-answer period following the showing, she described the expanding role of women in the work force, the increase in literacy, the growth of the tourist industry and current reforestation and agricultural projects.

"The King is the backbone of the country," Miss Perry explained. "He has brought Jordan into the 20th century, but he has encouraged change without loss of traditions or heritage."

Jordan, Land and People is being sponsored by the Dutco Group of companies, a major industrial complex engaged in a variety of construction and trading activities in the Arab World.

Dutco Chairman, Ahmed A. Baker travelled to Jordan many times as a youth. The unique qualities of the country and its people prompted him to help tell the story of Jordan to the world.

"Jordan is a land of surprising contrast and variety," Mr. Baker explained. He described how he contacted Miss Perry through the United Nations and arranged for the production of the documentary. "It is the culmination of months of work," he said. "It is a true reflection of the faith and foresight of Jordan, and should do much to make for a better understanding of this fine land."

U.S. ICA

Japanese arrive to demonstrate skills



AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — A Japanese "traditional sports" mission arrived here today on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. The mission's members will present demonstrations at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

The performance at the University of Jordan will be held on Tuesday at 4 p.m., and the one at Yarmouk University at 3 p.m. The visitors will give displays of judo, karate and various other Japanese martial arts.



Lt. Col. Muhammad Al Humoud (with pointer) explains emergency services to (from the colonel's left): Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Civil Defence Director Khaled Al Tarawneh and Health Minister Zubair Malhas (Petra photo)

Adies review emergency services

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Minister of Health Zubair Malhas and Maj. Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh, Civil Defence director general, today visited the emergency and medical services department in Marka, where they were briefed by the director of the department, Lt. Col. Muhammad Taha Al Humoud, on the achievements of the department and its services to the public.

Lt. Col. Humoud said the department runs four major centres along the road between H-4 and Aqaba, as well as another one in the Azraq region. He explained that the department will soon open a major centre in H-5, and that there are 37 Civil Defence centres in various cities and villages.

Maj. Gen. Tarawneh said that

the Civil Defence Directorate had allocated the necessary funds to open new emergency and medical services centres in the Ghor Al Safi region this year. Next year, he said, the directorate hopes to open five new centres staffed with qualified personnel and capable of handling all sorts of accidents.

He explained that staff of the department trained by the Royal Medical Services would work at various hospitals in Jordan, particularly at Al Bashir and Jordan University hospitals.

The Civil Defence Directorate is cooperating with the emergency department of the city of London in training the staff of the emergency and medical services department. This training course will start on Nov. 20. Six British instructors will train a group of Jordanians for six months.

Trade delegation leaves for talks in Yugoslavia

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — A delegation headed by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour left for Belgrade today for talks with Yugoslav officials on promoting Jordanian-Yugoslav trade and economic cooperation.

Together with a Yugoslav team, the delegation forms a joint committee which will discuss a bilateral agreement designed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries, look at

the possibility of opening a Jordanian trade centre in Belgrade and study increasing the amounts of Jordanian phosphates exported to Yugoslavia.

Accompanying Mr. Asfour are: Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Director General Ali Nsour, Assistant Under-Secretary of Industry and Trade Tawfiq Batarseh and Director of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Ghazi Diyab.

Team off to Baghdad confab on administrative development

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the second Arab scientific conference on administrative development left for Baghdad last night.

The conference will discuss administrative development strategies in the Arab World, and will review means of supporting Arab states' efforts in administrative development, according to Mr. Ali Khreis, director of the Civil Service Commission and head of the delegation.

Mr. Khreis said that the Jordanian delegation to the four-day conference will submit a working paper on administrative development in Jordan in the past two years, and programmes included in the new five-year development plan.

This conference is a follow-up to one held in Riyadh towards the end of 1978, when several recommendations were issued connected with administrative development plans, he said.

Mr. Khreis is accompanied by a four-member delegation.

Mufti returns from Madrid conference on the handicapped

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti returned to Amman last night after taking part in a five-day conference on the handicapped in Madrid.

Delegates from 110 countries, including 14 Arab states -- as well as representatives of several world organisations -- took part in the five-day conference. The participants discussed ways to protect citizens from disability and methods of rehabilitating handicapped people to enable them to become active members of society. Mrs. Mufti said in an arrival statement. She said that several specialists submitted research papers and studies proposing an

international strategy on the handicapped.

A number of international organisations and rich nations have expressed readiness to offer technical assistance to promote participating countries' programmes in this area, the minister said.

Mrs. Mufti said that the Ministry of Social Development, in cooperation with other government departments, private institutions and the national committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, will work out a detailed Jordanian strategy that will cater for the needs of handicapped people and help them to become useful members of the Jordanian community.

Dudin leaves for FAO confab

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Hani Dudin left for Rome today to participate in the 21st conference of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which started yesterday.

Delegates to the conference will discuss the FAO's plans to support nations' efforts to achieve food security, and major food and agriculture strategies, Mr. Dudin said in a pre-departure statement.

He said the FAO's programmes and activities planned for the coming two years, and its assistance to nations to help develop agriculture and food production programmes, will also be discussed at the 20-day conference.

RSS, Iraqi join forces on solar heater project

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 8 — According to an agreement signed last week between the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and an Iraqi entrepreneur, the RSS' Energy Section (SES) is to perform a technical feasibility study on the establishment of a solar heater factory in Iraq.

Also under the 12-year agreement, the SES undertakes to provide a projected private Iraqi firm with technical knowhow in solar energy, the basic designs for the solar water heaters to be produced and engineering assistance for the first year of production.

The agreement, signed by RSS Director General Albert Butros and Iraqi businessman Mohammad Ukasha, provides for the production planning required for the projected factory in Iraq, which is expected to produce 50-100 solar units a day, each with an output of 200 litres of hot water every day. Each unit will cost the buyer approximately JD 160.

The SES will also supervise the acquisition and installation of the plant's equipment, and will run a regular quality control programme on its products.

According to Dr. Hani Muqbil, head of the SES, RSS engineers will keep a close watch on the production and efficiency of the solar heating systems produced in Iraq, "because we want to maintain high standards."

The two parties also agreed that for the basic design, royalty and the technical study provided by the SES, the Iraqi side should pay JD 9,000. As for the production phase, the agreement stipulates that the RSS should get JD 3,000 every year, or seven per cent of the factory's net profit -- whichever is greater, Dr. Muqbil told the Jordan Times.

The solar water heaters to be manufactured in Iraq are simple, yet low-cost systems, which use locally available materials -- such as galvanised steel -- and work by a direct and simple method.

Dr. Muqbil explained that the water is first heated by the sun's rays to about 85 degrees Centigrade in the summer, or 55 degrees Centigrade in winter, and then the hot water goes through pipes to the storage tanks.

The factory would be the first solar experiment in Iraq. To date, no company -- local or foreign -- has set up any solar factory in Iraq. Although there would be no competition for the RSS-designed

products in the Iraqi market, Dr. Muqbil maintained that the project would ensure that the standards of the solar equipment, and the quality of production, would be kept high.

Preparations for the implementation of the agreement are going on at full speed, but first the venture must be sanctioned by the Iraqi government, which has to license the project.

The SES has been quite active in the production of solar water units in Jordan. Two months ago, a similar agreement was signed with a West German firm for the production of SES-designed solar units in Nigeria. Dr. Muqbil said that an American company has also approached the SES with a similar proposal.

RSS solar heating course starts

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — A regional course on solar water heating opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) today.

The four-day course is aimed at orienting Arab researchers in solar technology and the exploitation of solar energy for heating.

Addressing the opening session was Dr. Hani Muqbil, director of the RSS' Energy Section, who stressed the importance of finding alternative sources of energy for the world's need to replace the traditional power sources which are being depleted rapidly.

Attending the course, organised in cooperation with the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), are researchers from Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Qatar, Iraq and Jordan.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

\$500,000 from Saudi for tourney

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Saudi Arabia today granted Jordan \$500,000 to help it stage the projected ninth Arab schools sports tournament, to be held in Amman next year. A cheque for the sum was handed to Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar by Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan.

Envoy to Qatar presents credentials

DOHA, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Jordanian Ambassador to Qatar Khaled 'Ubeidat today presented his credentials to Qatari ruler Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani. During the presentation ceremony, Sheikh Khalifa lauded the strong brotherly ties between Jordan and Qatar. In an answering speech, the ambassador agreed that these ties are exemplary. Mr. 'Ubeidat arrived in Qatar to assume his post on Thursday, and handed a copy of his credentials to Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Ahmad Ibn Seif.

Murder attempt reported in Irbid

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (J.T.) — Al Ra'i newspaper today reported an attempted murder in Irbid yesterday. It said a man whom it identified only as A.Q. fired a pistol three times at a 35-year-old man identified as A.M. The victim was wounded and rushed to the Princess Basma Hospital for treatment. No motive was given for the attempt. The police apprehended the assailant for investigation, the paper said.

Armico team back from Tunisia

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — A delegation from the Arab Mining Company's (Armico's) administrative board returned to Amman today after a visit of several days to Tunisia. Armico Chairman Abdul Razaq Al Hashimi, who is also Iraqi minister of higher education, said that the delegation had participated in the meetings of the fluorine chemical industry company. He added that he met with the Tunisian minister of finance to discuss with him industrial projects which will be implemented in Tunisia in 1982, and the possibility of the Armico's establishing and participating in some of these projects. A protocol was signed with the Tunisian government on the establishment of a number of projects, among them the exploitation of lead and zinc ores and projects for white cement and lime.

Zarqa youth club opens

ZARQA, Nov. 8 (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar today opened the Zarqa sports, cultural and social club. He called on the officials in charge of the club to organise social, cultural and sport activities in the service of society and in respect for the local environment, and in order to promote the intellectual, cultural and spiritual growth of Zarqa's young people. He stressed the need to aid the handicapped, educate and train them, promising that the ministry will support the club in carrying out its activities. Mr. Abu Nowar presented a donation of JD 1,000 to the club on behalf of the ministry and the Jordan Olympic committee. He also personally donated a sum of money.

Baghdad confab on Mesopotamia

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — The University of Jordan will participate in a conference on Mesopotamian civilisation and its influence on other civilisations of the ancient world. The five-day conference is due to open in Baghdad on Nov. 14. Dr. Mahmoud Abu Taleh from the university's department of history will attend the conference and submit a research paper on the influence of the Assyrian and Babylonian cultures on the development of ancient religions.

Zarqa chamber English course

ZARQA, Nov. 8 (Petra) — An English language course opened at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce yesterday to help improve the standard of secondary school students. The two-month course is attended by 300 male and female students, divided into six groups, according to the chamber's director. Participants in the course are required to pay only a minimal fee, he said.

Violators get terms, fines

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (Petra) — A Jordanian citizen, Saleem Hiyasat, has been sentenced by the military court to three months in prison and the payment of a JD 200 fine for repeated violations of Ministry of Supply regulations. A merchant, Hassan Mahmoud Anzour, has been fined JD 40 for selling food supplies for prices higher than those fixed by the Ministry of Supply, while another citizen, Abdul Rahman Khalaf, has been sentenced to one-and-a-half years in prison at hard labour and the payment of a JD 10 fine for accepting a bribe to violate government regulations. The military governor today endorsed the sentences.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * The Alia Art Gallery presents the Contemporary Art Exhibition.
- * Children's book exhibition at the Jerash Municipal Library.

ACOR lecture

- * The American Centre of Oriental Research presents a lecture by Mr. Scott Rolston entitled "Paleopathology -- Disease of Ancient Man", at 6:30 p.m.

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DE FACTONOMICS

Restructuring the Arab League system

By T.A. Jaber

THE LEAGUE of Arab States (LAS) was established in 1945 by the seven independent Arab countries then, including Jordan. Its aims were stated in its charter as strengthening relations among member countries and the coordination of their policies in order to achieve further cooperation and safeguard their independence and sovereignty.

Stronger cooperation was sought in many areas including economic and financial matters; communications; cultural affairs; nationality and travel; social and health issues. As a regional system, the LAS witnessed considerable changes over the last four decades. Its membership has increased to three times the number of its founders. The summit meetings were initiated in 1964 and have recently become an annual activity. The league, as a regional machinery, has survived

all the ups and downs in inter-Arab relations. Under its auspices, 21 specialised Arab organisations and inter-governmental federations were created. The most serious blow ever directed to the Cairo-based LAS was the unilateral peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel in 1979. Other Arab countries met in Baghdad and decided to freeze Egypt's membership in the LAS system and to relocate the league's secretariat in Tunis. Other Arab organisations were also transferred temporarily to other Arab countries. In response, the Egyptian government confiscated all assets of the LAS, financial and otherwise. All organisations had to start anew, which proved to be to their advantage, particularly in terms of increased efficiency. With the expansion of the LAS system in the United Nations and with the increasing

significance of the economic and technical matters almost at the expense of politics, the charter of the league and the LAS system as a whole have to be reconsidered. Incidentally, the U.N. system had also to be restructured during the last few years to give more attention to developmental concerns. I am not going to attempt in this article to discuss all matters under review in the LAS system. Rather, I shall confine my comments to the current thoughts on the relationship between the specialised Arab organisations and the league secretariat. There are two main views on this relationship and possibly numerous compromises. First, the view which the organisations favour; namely, to continue to conduct their business through their executive boards and annual conference, which are in many cases attended by the ministers concerned. As expected, this

has led to duplication among the 21 organisations and federations, and has resulted in wasting some resources. Second, the view currently favoured by the LAS secretariat which calls for the centralisation of planning and supervision over the specialised Arab agencies. The Arab Economic Council, which is comprised of Arab delegations that are chaired by ministers of economy, is thought to have become empowered with this authority. These two approaches appear to be presented as introductory bargaining positions - a fact that leads to the conclusion that this matter will need for its finalisation more time than previously expected. We hope that the meeting in Amman of the Arab Coordination Committee few days ago had been able to reach agreement on specifics. In this regard, I would like to present few comments.

First, the Arab League organisations should adjust their work programmes in line with the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences. The 11th Arab summit conference last year adopted historic resolutions on the strategy for Arab economic action and the first Arab development decade. The arm for their implementation is the league's specialised agencies. These resolutions should be given first priority over all other activities of the LAS system. Second, there is a need for rationalisation in the LAS system aiming at cutting on duplication, undertaking joint activities and promoting a pool of expertise. So far, every organisation has followed its own way with varying degrees of success. Streamlining is now needed and the meetings of the coordination committee should conclude with

guidelines on how this can be done. Third, over-centralisation will face many technical and administrative problems which will make it cumbersome and unworkable. It is politically unacceptable to subject all resolutions of ministers concerned to the approval of the Arab Economic Council. It would require the amendment of the laws and regulations of the 21 agencies. It would also require the creation of a bureaucracy in the league secretariat. Finally, the league secretariat may have an ex post facto analysis of the individual work plans of the league's organisations with the aim of pinpointing duplications and suggesting further coordination. For this purpose, it is advisable to build up a modest technical capability and define procedures on the submission of such work plans.

Pretty reasonable

THE MINI-CONTROVERSY that has erupted over EEC countries' potential participation in the international force that is to police the Sinai after the full evacuation in April strikes us as another example of the intellectual yoga that people must do to discuss the Camp David process and prevent themselves from tripping over their own contradictions. Self or not, and most of the Arabs, including ourselves, don't like it, some Europeans are going to join the Sinai force because they see such participation as a means of cementing the constructive aspects of the Camp David accords that they have identified. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has now threatened to veto European participation in the Sinai force because he does not like the positive noises Europeans are making about the Saudi Arabian peace proposals, and neither does he like the Europeans' blunt criticism of the shortcomings of the Camp David accords. The Americans have also threatened and criticised the British for the same reasons. The resulting mess is typical of the confusion that can be expected as the world now quietly lays Camp David to rest, and turns to greener pastures in its search for an Arab-Israeli peace accord. We think the Europeans are rather sensible in their criticism of Camp David's shortcomings and their favourable views about the Saudi proposals. Unlike the Americans or the Israelis, they are unencumbered by irrational commitments to unworkable ideas. They honestly feel that they can play a positive role by joining the Sinai force and preserving the Israeli-Egyptian peace front, while simultaneously saying that the "Palestinian autonomy" talks being carried out under the aegis of the second half of the Camp David framework are an enormous fake, and one that is best quickly replaced by something more rational. All in all, that strikes us as a pretty reasonable attitude.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Unmasking Israel's face

Our people in the occupied lands are escalating their rejection of the so-called civilian administration which was created by the occupation authorities to force our people into accepting autonomy. Our tirade at Birzeit University, at Bethlehem University and Ramallah have unmasked the phoney civilian administration of the military authorities attacked university students and the Birzeit University. These despotic practices proved to the world that the civilian administration is nothing but a fragile facade which can deceive nobody. The exposure of the civilian administration proves that the people in the occupied territories are alert to Israeli ways of oppression and that oppression and terrorism will never weaken their determination to liberate their lands and to restore their right to self-determination in their occupied lands. This is the outcome which the occupation authorities cannot deny. This is a new proof of what His Majesty King Hussein said long ago: The Palestinian people will never accept to be tenants in their own homes. What is taking place in the West Bank stresses the fact that the Camp David accords' disavowal of the rights of the Palestinian people in their lands and to self-determination means that continuation will continue and escalate between our steadfast people and the occupation authorities. This fact proves beyond doubt that stability in the region will not be achieved as long as the rights and the very existence of Palestinians are ignored.

What Israel really fears

FOUR: The Israeli occupation authorities are more impacted now than ever before with Arab internal resistance to the Camp David accords. The Israeli authorities closed Birzeit University, and Mas'adah in the Golan Heights; they imprisoned hundreds of our people; they stormed Ramallah Municipality headquarters and arrested scores of the city's citizens who were meeting for the purpose of assessing the situation in light of the new wave of terrorism. All these measures adopted by Israel denote the panic and hysterical state which seized the Israeli political leadership during the events witnessed in the region. Israel is doing its best to save the Camp David agreements, and a number of loud voices are being heard all over the world declaring that the Camp David agreements have failed in achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. These voices are calling for a new alternative that can achieve the sought-for settlement. Israel has come to understand that the uprising in our occupied lands will certainly increase the amount of criticism of its policy, particularly in connection with its disavowal of the rights of the Palestinian people. How could these people rise up against occupation - a thing which according to Israeli logic does not exist? Instead of responding to reason and logic, the Israelis heightened their defiance. The Israeli defence minister replied to the Saudi peace plan by declaring the establishment of eight new settlements and by counting Saudi Arabia as a confrontation state. The Israeli media exaggerate the danger represented by the Palestinian groups in Lebanon. We hear more talk about more riots and guns obtained by the Palestinian resistance. Mysterious things are taking place along the border strip controlled by the renegade Sa'ad Haddad who resigned and retracted his resignation.

Condition of universities in the occupied territories Part III

Following is the third and final part of the full text of a report prepared by a committee of five professors at Hebrew University, who were called to discuss the condition of universities in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Members of the committee are Ruth Gavison (Law), Yehshua Kolodny (Geology), David Kretzmer (Law), Eliezer Rabinovich (Physics), Menachem Yaari (Economics).

1. Order 854:

I. Order No. 854 issued by the Commander of the region of Judea and Samaria, on July 6, 1980 is composed of several parts:

a) The Order extends the definition of institutions regulated by Law No. 16, so that the law would apply to institutions of higher education in which the period of study is four years or more. This way the Order subordinates the academic institutions to the control and the regulations which apply to the other educational institutions. The important implications of this subordination are: (1) The need for a permit for the operation of a private academic institution; (2) The need for a permit to serve as academic staff; (3) Supervision of curriculae and textbooks in the academic institutions.

b) Concurrently with the extension of the application of Law No. 16, some essential amendments were introduced to the law and to the regulations issued according to it. (1) The full authority of the Jordanian Education Ministry, concerning licensing of private educational institutions has been transferred to the supervising officer; (2) The supervising officer was granted the authority to annul, or refuse to grant, a permit to teach to a person convicted of a violation of the security legislation, or who was under administrative detention; (3) Among the considerations entering the deliberation over the granting or a permit to a private educational institution, the supervising officer can include "considerations of public order".

c) The orders place restrictions on the competence for the roles of director, teacher or student in the educational institutions on the West Bank: (1) An Israeli resident (including East Jerusalem) or foreign resident, may not serve as director, teacher or student in an educational institution, except by individual permit certificate granted by a military commander; (2) The resident of another administered territory (Gaza, for example) entering the West Bank may not serve as director, teacher or be a student, except by special individual permit, certificate granted by a military commander.

2. Analysis:

It should be re-emphasized that part of these orders change the legal situation of all educational institutions and not just of academic institutions; such are the restrictions on Israeli citizens, foreigners and residents of other administered territories; the ability to withdraw a teaching permit or to deny it based on a conviction for a security offense or an administrative detention; and the possibility of using considerations of public order in licensing private educational institutions. To these must be added those innovations regarding academic institutions which result from applying Law No. 16 to them; the requirement for the licensing of teachers by the supervising officer, the supervision of curriculae and textbooks by the said officer; prohibition of party membership and of political activity by teachers. The restriction on foreign residents and on residents of other administered territories, though general, especially hurts academic institutions. In the West Bank there is insufficient man-power to shoulder the teaching load in the universities, which are developing and expanding rapidly, and the institutions attempt to reinforce their academic staffs by outside visiting lecturers. This is also true for students; it is difficult to believe that the problem of students from other administered territories will arise with regard to pre-academic education.

It is important to emphasize one aspect of Order 854: all changes introduced by it are part of educational legislation and not security legislation. It is generally agreed that amendments to educational legislation should not give the military government additional powers needed for the preservation of security, but should provide appropriate arrangements for the problem of the educational institutions. Problems of security and public order should be regulated by laws designed for these purposes.

7.3. Infringements due to Order 854:

I. Infringements resulting from the application of arrangements, appropriate to pre-academic education, to universities:

One of the basic characteristics of academic freedom of universities is autonomy, protected by law, in appointments and promotions of academic staff, design of curriculae and choice of educational material. Clearly this autonomy does not imply a right to violate the general law. But beyond the enforcement of the general law the military government should not interfere with the running of the institution (just as the institution should not interfere with the academic activity of its researchers). Such autonomy does not exist with regards to non-academic educational institutions; in their case it is accepted that it is necessary to license teachers and maintain centralized supervision of curriculae and teaching material. This distinction between academic and non-academic institutions is recognized both in the Israeli and in the Jordanian law. Licensing academic staff, licensing institutions of academic education, and supervision of curriculae and teaching material are alien to the idea of academic freedom. Restrictions of party activity, beyond those existing in the population at large, may be acceptable with regards to teachers in the government school system, who may be regarded as public servants or state employees, but it is clearly out of place with regards to academic staff of private universities, which are supposed to preserve their independence. We must stress once again that the distinction between academic and pre-academic institutions, and the

insistence on the independence of the former, are recognized both in the Jordanian Amman University law and in the Israeli law on higher education. The "recognition" of academic institutions is granted by a special body, according to criteria different from those pertaining to the recognition of lower educational institutions. In the West Bank there is not such body which has been granted recognition by the military government. But, it is our view that the supervising officer is not an adequate substitute.

2. Infringements resulting from the grafting of security aspects to general education legislation:

According to the Jordanian Law No. 16 considerations deemed pertinent for granting or annulment of a teaching permit, or the granting of a permit to a private educational institution, are related to professional competence and to the suitability of the person or the institution for educational tasks. Granting the power to annul a teaching permit because of a conviction for a security offense, or because of an administrative detention, introduces alien elements into the system of educational considerations. The annulment of a teaching permit under such circumstances is an additional punishment of the teacher, over and above the punishment or detention which were already meted to him, and without demonstrating any connection between the person's activity as a teacher and the conduct for which he is being punished. It may be assumed that said power shall not be exercised arbitrarily, and that its exercise is subject to judicial review. Nevertheless, the committee is of the opinion that if a teacher repeatedly violates the law, he should be punished under the law, while his competence as a teacher should not necessarily be affected. Annulment of the permit of an educational institution (or its shutdown because of disturbances) while the institution is fulfilling its educational function is a collective punishment for the teachers as well as for the students, who are unable to study. The lack of distinction between considerations of professional educational nature and those of public order must not be part of the legal regulation of the educational system.

3. Individual permits to persons who are not West Bank residents:

Since permission is generally required, in order to enter Judea and Samaria and to stay there, such as foreign residents, those restrictions could have been used to restrict the movement of teachers and potential students, without necessarily infringing on academic freedom. But the permit requirement is imposed explicitly and specifically only on teaching and study, (as it is on Israeli residents and on residents of other administered territories) it implies, with regards to academic institutions, an infringement on their academic freedom.

8. Recommendations:

The committee views the strengthening of the tradition of academic freedom in the universities of the Territories as an important step towards peace in the region. The committee considers that infringements on this freedom, due to security considerations, should be reduced as much as possible, and that such considerations should not enter into legislation regulating academic institutions. Hence we recommend that:

1. Order 854 and all its appendices be rescinded.
2. The military government and the universities should maintain contact so as to create a condition that will ensure regular and peaceful studies in the universities.
3. The issue of the legal regulation of the universities in the West Bank be re-examined, in consultation with educational personalities in the West Bank and in Israel.
4. The military government should refrain from closing universities.
5. The military government should reconsider the abolition (or re-examination) of the list of "forbidden books", and make it possible - in practice - for universities to acquire books and professional journals for their libraries.

I. Rescindment of Order 854 and its appendices:

We have listed above the special restrictions incurred by academic education due to the application of regulations, appropriate to elementary and secondary education, to universities. It is important to note that so far the wide powers of the military government under Order 854 have not been exercised. The Order provided that existing operating licenses would remain valid for a year and at the end of the year, these licenses were automatically extended for a further year. Although letters were sent to the universities demanding information on staff, students and curriculae, the Order has not been invoked to interfere in these spheres. The fact that the Order has not been exercised since its promulgation strengthens our conclusion that it was unnecessary. We have stressed that Order 854 allows for infringement of academic freedom and we heard no convincing argument that this Order is a successful solution to legal regulation of the universities. We therefore recommend revocation of the Order.

Concerning the restrictions on the movements of teachers and students, and the requirement for licensing "outside" teachers, we recommend that restrictions imposed on higher education should not go beyond those existing for the population at large. Hence there is no need for special orders for those who participate in higher education, and these also should be rescinded.

2. Contact to ensure conditions for regular studies:

We were informed both by representatives of the military government and of the university administration of Birzeit University that a "gentleman's agreement" was reached according to which the university authorities undertook to maintain order and prevent purely political activities on the campus, while the military government promised that if this undertaking was kept there would be

no interference with the regular studies and the university would be allowed to operate without hindrance. Both sides expressed satisfaction with this arrangement, and were willing to base their future relationship on similar arrangements. The committee was particularly impressed by the fact that senior officials of the military government were willing to make such arrangements with the universities.

We feel that the goodwill of both sides should be exploited and arrangements clarifying the bounds of the educational institutions' undertakings and their responsibility for behaviour of students and teachers in the bounds of the institution, in order to provide an incentive for the university administration to supervise maintenance of order, on the one hand, and of the military government to respect the autonomy of the institutions, on the other.

In addition to agreement as regards operating the universities, such arrangements may improve relationship between the military government and the universities. This would also probably facilitate dealing with other problems such as providing visas for visiting staff without undue delay, and ordering books and equipment for university libraries and laboratories. Such arrangements would also facilitate enforcement of those censorship rules which shall remain in force, and the issuance of permits to extend programmes of study, approve departments and building on university campuses.

3. Legal Regulation of the Universities:

We have stated above that Order 854 is not a suitable legal framework for regulating the universities as it applies rules which were not meant for universities and are not suitable for them. We also reject the argument that there is no need to revoke Order 854 as it is not fully enforced.

We do not accept the argument (made both by officials of the military government as well as by members of the West Bank community) that the universities must be regulated by law. Since 1873 the universities have existed and operated without a legal framework, and it is difficult to see why the necessity exists to regulate them. The supervision required on security grounds can be exercised (as it has been in the past) without resort to Order 854. If the desire nevertheless exists to ensure a proper legal framework for the universities, that would allow for central academic control of the opening and running of academic institutions, it seems to us that the suitable framework should be worked out in conjunction with the academic community on the West Bank. The committee totally rejects the argument that extension of Law No. 16 to cover the universities is the simplest method of regulation, that ensures maximum continuity with the Jordanian legislation which was in force on the West Bank in 1967. This argument ignores the basic differences between education at universities and schools, which are our central concern, as members of the academic community, as regards academic freedom on the West Bank.

It should be noted that amongst the academic community the definite preference was expressed for maintenance of the position of non-regulation.

4. Closure of Universities:

Closing a university by the military government is an extreme and harsh measure which prevents all members of faculty and students from studying, teaching and doing research. This is also a measure which receives the utmost attention and severe criticism amongst the international academic community.

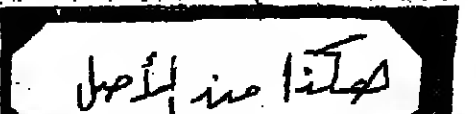
One can distinguish between closing a university as a punishment for an act by it or by some of its students or teachers, and closing a university as a preventive measure, the object of which is to maintain law and order. Closure as a punitive measure is totally unacceptable as it is a form of collective punishment which is imposed on all students and teachers, with no connection to their personal responsibility for the events which resulted in punishment. According to the facts brought to our attention this was at least the case regarding the closing of Birzeit following the events of "Palestine Week". The punitive nature of the closure is obvious as the closure was only for one week, with no indication that the situation would change thereafter. In principle punishment should only be imposed on offenders.

5. Books and Periodicals:

There is no doubt that universities cannot exist and run academic education without libraries which will allow for access to books and periodicals. One of the facets of academic freedom is that the choice of materials and books is in the hands of the academic staff of the institution. Members of the academic staff, on their part, have a duty to pursue the truth and to preserve a balanced view of the materials taught. It follows that there should be no restrictions whatsoever on the materials in university libraries, for purposes of study, research and analysis (though it is permissible, of course, to limit the use which may be made of materials - for incitement, for example).

We have seen that there are three ways in which this central freedom is affected:

- a) According to the security legislation a list of banned books has been published. The ban applies to West Bank residents, and not only to institutions of higher education.
- b) All books ordered by the universities are subject to examination by the censor who decides whether to allow the institutions to keep them (we were told, for example, that the censor tends to disallow all books containing the name "Palestine", and other books which are accessible to all - including West Bank residents - in the National Library of the Hebrew University).
- c) As regards professional periodicals, the barrier is administrative rather than legal: the Birzeit librarian informed us that they have time and again submitted a list of required Arabic periodicals to the military government, but that they never receive approval. We were given a copy of this list and discovered that the vast majority of the periodicals on the list are available in the Hebrew University libraries.



ECONOMY

Schmidt opposed on unemployment, spending cuts

BONN, Nov. 8 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is facing stiff opposition over unemployment and public spending cuts from West Germany's powerful trade unions as his left-liberal government tries to push through an austerity budget for 1982.

Mr. Schmidt will meet senior union leaders and employers in Bonn on Wednesday to discuss the bleak situation on the labour market, and he seems certain to be given a rough ride.

Unemployment jumped to 1.35 million last month—5.9 per cent of the work force—and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff has warned it may reach two million next year.

But instead of launching a job-creating public spending programme to stimulate the economy, as the unions demanded, the government has been pruning its 1982 budget in a bid to reduce Bonn's giant net borrowing requirement.

Heinz Kluncker, head of the biggest public employees union, served notice last week that his union would fight government plans for a public service pay freeze with strike action if necessary.

Eugen Loderer, head of the metalworkers union IG Metall said in weekend interviews that Bonn's austerity programme was socially unjust and would take about 10 billion marks (\$4.5 billion) from working people next year.

Bonn proposes higher unemployment insurance contributions, lower family allowances and the end of several state subsidies.

An IG Metall study published last week said that in 1982-85 the moves will cost workers 45 billion marks (\$20 billion) and give employers back almost three billion marks (\$1.35 billion).

A 70,000-strong trade union march against unemployment and "dismantling" the welfare state in Stuttgart yesterday was the

biggest such demonstration in West Germany for years.

Mr. Schmidt's past close ties with union bosses, seen as a key factor in the prolonged social peace here, have never been so strained as now. The prospect is for sluggish growth in 1982 and a steep rise in unemployment.

Mr. Lambsdorff said in a radio interview that the key to quicker economic recovery lay in moderate pay settlements in the coming wage round, and that a fall in real earnings next year was unavoidable.

Government politicians said Mr. Schmidt would have little comfort for the unions at the talks, which were called at the initiative of labour confederation leader Heinz-Oskar Vetter.

Bonn was preparing tougher rules to fight illegal immigrant labour, reckoned to account for at least 100,000 jobs, and to combat the widespread practice of "moon-

lighting" by German workers, they said.

But the measures would take time to show any effect and Bonn was still placing most of its hopes for economic revival on a worldwide cut in the present high interest rates.

The chancellor told parliament last month that the whole Western world, not just this country, faced a severe economic crisis in which real incomes here would sink.

Next year, he said, West Germans could only afford their 1978 level of prosperity.

Jamaica searches for oil

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 7 (R) — Jamaica began its on-shore search for oil today, sinking its first well a few miles in from the south-western coast.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who is also mining and energy minister, visited the site to initiate drilling by the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ).

Three inland wells are to be dug and if drilling proves encouraging, the programme could be extended to a second phase, oil officials said.

Seventy per cent of the financing for the programme is coming from a \$23.5 million loan to the PCJ by the Inter-American Development Bank. The remainder is coming from the corporation's own resources.

Off-shore oil exploration on the Pedro Bank, about 50 miles to the south of Jamaica, is to begin later this month.

BL to be sold to private industry

SHEFFIELD, England, Nov. 8 (R) — Britain's state-owned car company British Leyland (B.L.) will be sold to private industry once it begins to make profits, a government minister said today.

B.L. was taken over by the government in 1975 and has survived on massive infusions of state-aid since. Company Chairman Sir Michael Edwardes has predicted losses this year will top £500 million (\$900 million).

But Sir Michael, who last week persuaded B.L. manual workers to abandon a strike which he said

could have killed the company, hopes to see profits by the end of 1983.

Conservative Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkinson told a press conference in this northern city the government would start selling-off the company "as soon as it is on the road to profitability."

The government is committed to nationalising public companies.

He declined to say which parts of B.L. employs 104,000 people in Britain, would be sold first.

Turkey to avoid socialist economy

IZMIR, Turkey, Nov. 8 (R) — Turkey will continue to plan its economy but will avoid excessive socialist centralisation deputy prime minister said today.

He told more than 1,500 delegates at Turkey's second national economics congress which ended here today: "The state will continue to intervene in economic matters, making planning necessary. But we can not accept a harsh type of centralised planning that is

characteristic of socialist economies."

Government officials at the congress reaffirmed the continuation of a liberal economic system. They added that present policies, aimed at cutting inflation from its current level of around 35 per cent, reducing domestic consumption, increasing industrial productivity and encouraging exports, would be maintained.

Turkey's ruling generals, civilian cabinet members, industrialists and businessmen, labour leaders, and artisans appraised performances of the economy mapped out new policies the six-day meeting.

The congress was a repeat of a major economics congress held in Izmir, in 1973, when the fledgling Turkish government chose a mixed-economic for the country.

World oil demand: expecting the unexpected

By Ray Dafer

LONDON: A surprising reception awaits visitors to the International Energy Agency's nondescript headquarters in Paris.

For a start, it is not easy to get in. The security arrangements could have been modelled on those of Fort Knox—a precaution introduced largely on the insistence of oil companies which have deposited their precious trading data and forecasts with the secretary.

And the serious, at times puzzled, expressions on the faces of the agency's multinational staff do not seem right at a time of an oil glut, when the world appears to have brought the energy supply and demand balance so much under control. Shouldn't they be celebrating?

In truth the IEA—set up by the main industrial countries to counter the growing influence of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)—is in no mood to kick sand in the faces of oil exporters. Agency analysts are worried that the indicators, however favourable, may obscure longer-term problems.

From the major energy consumers' point of view, the short-term trend is encouraging. Energy use within member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) fell by 3.2 per cent in 1980, as against the previous year, and by a further 2.8-3.0 per cent so far this year. The drop in OECD oil demand has been even more dramatic: down 8 per cent in 1980 and a further 6 to 7 per cent this year.

OPEC oil production, estimated to be about 20.5 million barrels a day (almost half of installed capacity and about two-thirds of the current availability) is at the lowest level on an annual basis since 1968. And major oil companies are so relaxed about the availability of supplies during the coming months that they have already begun to run down their high stocks kept in reserve for raised winter demand.

within the agency—and within OPEC for that matter—is that no one has yet been able to untangle the various factors that have led to such a marked swing in energy balances.

Reduced demand for energy, particularly for crude oil, has been caused by a combination of the slump in worldwide economic activity, consumer resistance to higher prices, the switch by users from one fuel to another, and the deliberate introduction of conservation measures.

Dr. Subroto, president of OPEC, recently warned about reading too much into the savings caused by "one-off" events. Addressing the prestigious Oxford Energy Seminar Dr. Subroto referred to last year's drop in U.S. petrol demand which, he said, accounted for about 400,000 barrels a day of the decline in world oil consumption.

"Enhanced fuel efficiency and conservation are essential to the orderly and secure evolution of our oil and energy future," Dr. Subroto said. "But it can be misleading to jump too rapidly from aggregate data to general conclusions."

On the face of it, energy savings of about 25 per cent have been achieved in the past seven years or so. This superficial view arises from a comparison of current

energy demand with consumption levels projected in the early 1970s.

In 1973, for instance, Exxon forecast that by this year non-communist world energy demand would be running at the equivalent of over 125 million barrels a day of crude oil.

It further projected that by 1985 energy demand would have risen to 162 million barrels a day of oil equivalent (b/doe). The

level originally expected by Exxon.

A more accurate measure of fundamental changes in energy balances can be obtained from comparing demand with the economy as a whole. Here it has been found that energy use per unit of Gross Domestic Product in IEA member countries declined by almost 13 per cent between 1973 and 1980. Over the same period oil use dropped by about 20 per cent when assessed on a comparable basis.

Mr. Fred Corbett, director of the agency's Office of Long-Term Cooperation and Policy Analysis, said the changes indicated a general improvement in the efficient use of energy—particularly among oil consumers. There had also been a significant substitution of other fuels for oil.

There remains considerable

forecasts looked reasonable at the time, given that energy growth rates in the early 1970s had been running at 3.4 to 5.5 per cent annually. In the event, it seems unlikely that demand this year will rise above 95 million b/doe. And according to the latest energy report of Bankers Trust Company, 1985 demand could still be only 106.5 million b/doe—an apparent drop of 3.4 per cent from

potential for further savings through more conservation. IEA member countries project that in the 1979-80 period, energy use per unit of GDP could decline by a further 1.4 per cent.

The IEA has already called for stronger conservation action from many of its members.

"There must be a contribution from both market forces and public policy measures," says the IEA, a view shared by the newly created Association for the Conservation of Energy.

The association, based in London, was set up largely because manufacturers of conservation equipment were concerned about the willingness of British conservation policies.

Experience of the mid-1970s has shown that conservation loses much of its appeal when oil prices are falling in real terms—as at present. In its energy analysis, Bankers Trust sees little prospect of oil prices rising much above the general inflation rate before 1985.

The forecast is based on an assumption that demand for OPEC oil will remain well below the organisation's production capacity at least until the mid-1980s and possibly through to the 1990s.

Paradoxically, the demand for OPEC oil—and the organisation's pricing expectations—will be

greatly influenced by the IEA's success in encouraging a switch from oil to other fuels. Ever since the agency was formed, in response to the 1973 energy crisis, it has striven to encourage member countries to lessen their dependence on imported oil, and OPEC's oil in particular.

The campaign seems to be working. IEA member countries essentially all of the developed nations with the exception of France—relied on net oil imports to meet about 35 per cent of their total energy needs in 1973. The proportion is now less than one-third. The agency secretariat believes that oil imports could be meeting just 28.6 per cent of the IEA's energy demand in 1985, 23 per cent in 1990, and only 14 per cent at the turn of the century.

It is IEA's hope that by the end of the century oil will have been virtually eliminated from electricity generation. (It now accounts for almost one-fifth of the fuel used in power plants).

Manufacturing industry is expected to become more efficient in its overall use of energy and substitute coal for much of its oil requirements.

But still agency staff remain troubled by nagging doubts. They are concerned that in the current climate of oil glut, economic recession and low growth expect-

tations, the drive to provide alternatives to imported oil will be hindered.

President Reagan's announcement that the U.S. Department is to be abolished further sign that leading industrialised countries have become more relaxed about their dependence on imported oil. The IEA is working on the assumption that nuclear output will grow by 170 per cent in the next decade and by a 65 per cent in the 1990s. Coal is expected to grow 10 per cent and account for 10 per cent of total IEA energy use at the end of the century, compared with about one-fifth today. The tall orders.

But what is still not known is whether the progress is phoney. Analysts say they are able to judge structural changes in energy balances reasonably well only when the economic growth is vigorous. Then the picture may not be so rosy. For as Dr. Ulf Lantzke, ex-director of IEA, concluded in a report from the 1970s, it is still to be expected.

Financial Times news

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جالت في كذا

SPORTS

Chinese visitors win first table tennis meeting

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (J.T.)—The visiting Chinese table tennis team won their first friendly meeting today against Jordan's national team. The supremacy of the Chinese was reflected by the scoreline.

The Chinese won the men's event 5-0, and the women also won with a 3-0 score.

Between the men's and women's events, the visitors gave a display of skill and perfection at a sport that has been dominated by the Chinese for a long time.

The visiting Chinese team is on the final leg of a tour of Arab countries. Before arriving in Amman yesterday, they had played in the United Arab Emirates and Iraq without any losses.

The second match of their visits to Jordan will be played tomorrow at 4.00 p.m. at the University of Jordan gymnasium.

Federation Cup tennis starts today


TOKYO, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—The United States will be stretching for its 6th straight championship as the Federation Cup, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup, begins here Monday. Top stars from 32 countries will be competing for \$150,000 in prize money.

The seven-day 130-player tournament will be held at the Tamagawa Park racquet club on the outskirts of Tokyo, unlike the Davis Cup which is staged over a long period of time throughout the world.

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Himalayan rally interrupted by mock bullock cart race

BOMBAY, Nov. 8 (R)—Police used clubs to break up a protest demonstration today at the start of a 3,800-km car rally across the Indian Himalayas.

Police stopped a mock bullock cart race and detained about 30 protesters to clear the way for the cars near north Bombay. They were later released, police said.

The protests were staged by the opposition Lok Dal party against what it called a waste of petrol.

Lok Dal demonstrators damaged several cars during the first Himalayan Rally last year and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi apologized to some of the drivers.

Fifty-nine cars have entered this year's rally, but the 1980 winner Kenyan driver Shekhar Mehta is not competing.

The cars will travel on some of the world's roughest roads, climbing to a height of 3,140 metres to cross Jalori Pass in the Himalayas. The rally ends in New Delhi next Saturday.

Turnbull wins women's classic

HONG KONG, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—Top seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia successfully defended the \$50,000 women's Setko Hong Kong tennis classic crown with a 6-3, 6-0 win over Italian Sabina Simmonds today.

Turnbull had the 21-year-old Simmonds on the run throughout the match and won \$8,500 in less than an hour.

Simmonds, playing in her first grand prix tournament final, was never able to regain her composure after dropping service in the eight game to trail 3-5.

The American combination of Ann Kiyomura and Sharon Walsh clinched the women's doubles title with an easy 6-3, 6-4 win over Australian Susan Leo and her British partner Anne Hobbs.

The \$15,000 men's classic final was suspended until tomorrow when rain stopped play with American Van Witsky Victor in the first set 6-4 and even 5-5 in the second with Australia's Mark Edmondson.

Witsky had a commanding 5-1 lead in the second set but fifth-seeded Edmondson battled back to break the American's serve twice and even the match before rain interrupted play for the fourth time.

2nd day at volleyball World Cup

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—The United States, Cuba, China and Japan collected their second victories against no defeats in second day matches of the eight-nation women's volleyball World Cup tournament in Japan today. Cuba beat Brazil, the United States rounced Bulgaria. Brazil and Bulgaria suffered their second defeats in the round-robin match played at Chiba, southeast of Tokyo. At Tokyo's National Gymnasium, China downed the Soviet Union and Japan beat South Korea.

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Victoria stand strong with 3 wickets down

MELBOURNE, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—Victoria were in a strong position tonight after losing only three wickets for a solid 154 at close of play on the third day of a four day match against Pakistan at the MCG today.

Pakistan led the first innings with a score of 317 in reply to Victoria's eight declared for 311.

The Pakistanis resumed this morning at four for 209 with the not out batsmen Saleem Malik on 53 and Imran Khan on 22.

Both batsmen played confidently and vigorously during the morning session and quickly took the visitors score past the 250 mark.

Pakistan lost its first wicket this morning when Saleem Malik was caught behind by Ritchie Robinson off the bowling of veteran Max Walker for 62.

Malik's innings of 186 minutes saw some fine shots which included eight boundaries.

A short time later Ejaz Faqih was run out attempting a second run and only added one to the Pakistan score.

But undoubtedly the Pakistan hero was Imran Khan who wasted no time at the crease, swinging at almost everything that came his way.

None of the Victorian bowlers could stop Imran Khan's persistence and when Pakistan was finally dismissed he finished not out 93.

Khan looked certain to make a century but was let down by his partners and his swashbuckling innings of 171 minutes included eight boundaries and two spectacular sixes.

The last Pakistan wicket fell when Sikander Bakht was stumped by Robinson off the bowling of spinner Jim Higgs without scoring.

Pakistan were all out at nine for 317 as skipper Zaheer Abbas could not bat because of injury.

Abbas received a fractured rib and looks certain to miss the first test in Perth next week.

He suffered the injury when he was hit in the chest by a rising ball from speedster Jeff Thomson.

Before Pakistan were dismissed Sarfraz Nawaz committed himself to helping Imran Khan reach his century but was caught by Peter Davies off the bowling of Shaun Graf for seven leaving Sikander Bakht to finish it off but he lasted only 10 minutes.

Paceman Rod McCurdy took the brunt of the Pakistan batsmen when they belted him all over the field leaving him with the disastrous figures of none for 86 in 17 overs.

Victoria got off to a poor start in their second innings this afternoon when opener Julian Wiener was trapped LBW by Sarfraz Nawaz for only two.

This was disappointing for Wiener who had looked as though he had returned to form when he made 83 yesterday in his first innings.

But his partner Garry Watts continued his consistent form and along with Graham Yallop moved Victoria's score along quickly.

Yallop who was selected in the Australian test side today when Martin Kent was ruled out after he failed a fitness test showed the kind of form that would certainly have pleased the selectors.

Yallop was in fine touch although suffering from a mild stomach complaint.

He and Watts made a superb partnership of 123 in only 153 minutes before Yallop was dismissed.

He was caught and bowled by Ejaz Faqih for 68 which included nine thunderous boundaries.

But newcomer Peter Davies lasted only one delivery before he was caught at extra cover by Tahir Naqash off the bowling of Ejaz Faqih without scoring.

11 nations participate in soccer meet

BANGKOK, Thailand, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—Eleven countries will participate in the 14th annual King's Cup soccer championships beginning tomorrow here and in four other provinces, a spokesman for the Football Association of Thailand said today.

Participating nations in the 15-day competition are Poland, Australia, North Korea, South Korea, China, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan and host Thailand.

Highly favoured to enter the semifinals are Poland, Australia, North Korea and last year's co-champion South Korea. Thailand's "6A" team drew with South Korea in a scoreless final match in 1980.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A ♠A62 ♣Q9764 ♠AQ76

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠4 ♠AQ87 ♣KJ764 ♠A92

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable. You hold:
♠A6 ♠AK8 ♠AKJ983 ♠K7

What is your opening bid?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠7 ♠K8732 ♠K105 ♠A1092

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
Pass Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠75 ♠1043 ♠KJ98 ♠AJ42
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠7 ♠KQ10954 ♠Q1094 ♠AJ
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Cuevas' comeback derailed

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—Promising welterweight Roger Stafford knocked former World Boxing Association champion Pipino Cuevas down in the second round and went on to capture a unanimous 10-round decision last night.

The loss derailed the comeback attempt of the No. 1-ranked Cuevas, who lost his title by a second-round knockout to Thomas Hearns last year.

Cuevas had won both his fights by knockouts since losing his title to Hearns. But Stafford, of Philadelphia, proved too much for the former champion.

Cuevas started strong by winning the first round, but Stafford floored him with a left-right combination off the ropes early in the second round. Cuevas managed to finish the round. Then, in the third round, Stafford opened up a cut under Cuevas' left eye.

Both fighters slugged it out toe-to-toe and took turns chasing each other around the ring during the middle rounds and Cuevas managed to stun Stafford with left hooks in the fifth and sixth rounds.

The fight appeared fairly even going into the ninth round, however Stafford began to dominate with crisp left-right combinations to the face of Cuevas.

Stafford bloodied Cuevas' nose to start the 10th round and buckled the former champion's knees with a straight right hand early in the round. Cuevas managed to stay on his feet but absorbed terrific punishment from Stafford the remainder of the round.

Judges Duane Ford and Chuck Minker scored the fight 96-93 in favour of Stafford, while Judge Lou Tabat had Stafford in front by a 97-91 margin.

Cuevas had said before the fight that this would be his last bout before he met undisputed welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard sometime next year. But the loss effectively knocked him out of contention for a shot at the welterweight title.

W. Indians begin Australian tour

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 8 (A.P.)—The West Indian cricketers arrived in Sydney this morning to begin their Australian tour. But captain Clive Lloyd wasn't with them.

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FEATURES

Australia: The spider strikes again

By Barry Moody
Reuter

SYDNEY — As summer returns to Sydney, inhabitants of Australia's biggest city are again on their guard against the deadly funnel web spider, one of the world's most poisonous creatures. The funnel web is only three to five centimetres long but its bite can kill a child in 15 minutes. The ferocious spider can bite through a soft shoe, plastic or a fingernail and frequently invades houses. Dr. Merlin Howden, a chemistry lecturer who is leading research into the funnel web at Sydney's Macquarie University, says the spider is known to have killed 16 people in the last 20 years but records are not complete and the real number of fatalities is thought to be higher. He says the funnel web, which is most active in hot weather, likes moist, dark conditions and frequently crawls into boots, gardening gloves and old tool boxes in garages. It is extremely aggressive when cornered. The shiny, black, almost hairless funnel web holds on so tenaciously, striking repeatedly with its needle-sharp fangs, that it literally

has to be ripped off once it has a good grip. "Its venom is not dangerous to small animals like dogs, cats and rabbits but the effect of its bite can be terrifying on humans," Dr. Howden said. "Even if a victim survived he could suffer from weakness and fever several weeks after an attack." The type of Funnel Web deadly to humans is concentrated in Sydney and is not found outside a 150 kilometre radius of the city. Dr. Howden says the spider is virtually impossible to eradicate because it lives underground. Mechanical diggers sometimes unearth colonies of as many as 200 Funnel Webs. He knows of a woman who is considering moving out of her recently-purchased house because of repeated invasions by the spiders, and in another home two children were forced out of a ground floor bedroom because it was infested. The spider's name comes from the roughly funnel-shaped web it weaves over the entrance to its holes. The Funnel Web can survive underwater for days and Sydney residents with swimming pools look carefully before diving in. Last year scientists produced an anti-venom for the spider's bite after 15 years of research. This is still experimental and doctors are using it as a last resort. It has already saved the lives of several people, including a three-year-old boy. Otherwise, doctors use a series of techniques to treat the individual symptoms which include muscular spasms, fluid blocking the throat and lungs, a rise and then dramatic fall in blood pressure and respiratory failure. Successful treatment requires the victim to reach hospital quickly. The effect of a bite is very rapid and Dr. Howden doubts whether a victim could reach a doctor alone. But he said only about three per cent of people bitten by funnel webs were seriously affected. One of the aims of his research is to find why this is so. He said a series of variables could explain this including the fact that the female spider's bite is not lethal to humans and that the severity of an attack depends on how good a grip the spider gets and how much venom it injects. But he is also working to discover whether some people could be practically immune to the venom and others hypersensitive. "The Funnel Web is unique to Australia but has a fearsome repu-

tation in Sydney and many people panic after being bitten, speeding up the effect of the venom," Dr. Howden said. Parents are reluctant to let their children play in overgrown gardens or in cellars because of the spider danger. Dr. Howden's team needs thousands of Funnel Webs to milk for their venom and relies on people who have spotted spiders to contact him. One family recently had to step over an inverted bucket covering a

spider in their lounge for three days before it was collected. The spiders are kept in jars in a weatherboard house away from the rest of the university buildings. The researchers obtain tiny secretions of venom by blowing on the spider or poking it with a glass rod until it becomes angry. The spider then assumes its frighteningly aggressive stance, rearing up in its back legs and exposing its two curved fangs on to which the venom flows before it strikes downwards.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

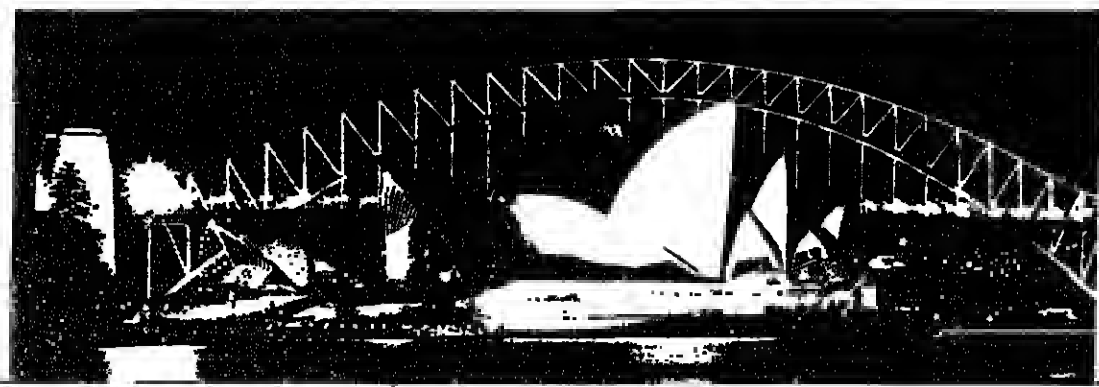
YARPH
HAFFC
GISTED
GLENET
WHAT THE BALLET DANCERS SHOULDN'T HAVE NAMED THEIR DAUGHTER.

WHAT THE BALLET DANCERS SHOULDN'T HAVE NAMED THEIR DAUGHTER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above canon.

Print answer here: O O O O O (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROBIN DINER EFFIGY FRIGID Answer: How the auctioneer looked - "FOR-BIDDING"



The Sydney opera house (top right) and the Canberra Carillon (right) a gift from the British Government. (Gamma)

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. Oh, that's dinner. We're into cooking with engine heat.

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Peanuts

HEY! ABOUT THOSE ENCHILADAS. I THINK I OWE YOU AN APOLOGY... THEY WERE A LITTLE HOT, WEREN'T THEY? YOU COULD SAY THAT...

Andy Capp

YES? MADAME, COULD YOU PLEASE GIVE A HOMELESS MAN A BITE? OH, I'M SORRY, BUT I JUST CAME FROM THE DENTIST AND HE TOLD ME NOT TO BITE ON ANYTHING FOR A FEW HOURS! BUT I'LL CALL MY DOG BRUTUS - HE'LL BE GLAD TO... HERE BRUTUS! COME!

Mutt 'n' Jeff

IPPIN' PIGEONS! I AN'T KEEP 'EM IN MY GARDEN IF I AD MY WAY I SHOOT THE LOT! OH-OHH PET, I'E PROBABLY DOESN'T KNOW OW YOU FEEL ABOUT THEM - THUMP I'E DOES NOW

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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1981 YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute GENERAL TENDENCIES: Daytime delays and obstacles can exist in the early part of the day... ARIES (Mar 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure you don't act too hastily with higher-ups today or you could regret it later... TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Not a good day to make any radical changes you have in mind... GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure to keep promises you have made and gain the goodwill of others... MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Come to a better agreement with an associate... LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) The week's new work requires all of your attention... VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Changing conditions around you are on your mind... LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A situation at home does not please you but don't become involved at present... SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) More care with the use of your money is wise now... SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans to save money instead of spending it so lavishly... CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) There is tension in the wind and you may not be able to accomplish much in the morning... AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Not a good day for outside activity... PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) One you have known for a long time could inadvertently give you the wrong information... IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... 'The Stars impel, they do not compel.' What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Herb L. Risteen ACROSS 1 Northern native 5 Intelligent 10 Take on cargo 14 Met music 15 Show amusement 16 Using speech 17 Performs in the outfield 20 Arch 21 Gent from Jeddah 22 Protection 23 Bekary stock 24 What banks do 26 Coax 29 Overcharge 30 Hodges 33 GI offense 34 Task 35 Notable time 36 Perform in the infield 40 - out (make do) 41 Noblemen 42 Sidekick 43 Influenced 44 High point 45 Attacker 47 Furniture piece 48 Monk's hood 49 Rome's old port 52 Plumlike fruit 53 Pallid 56 Perform in the infield 60 Recline lazily 61 Appeared (realize) 62 Recorded facts 63 Night birds 64 American naval hero 65 Play the piccolo DOWN 1 Varnishes locally 2 Soviet sea 3 Compassion gear type 5 "Tristram Shandy" author 6 Zane Gray locales 7 Israelite king 8 Sports official 9 - Aviv 10 Rounded 11 "To - and a bone..." 12 Spanish painter 13 Building extensions 18 Transpor 19 Diamond performer 23 Tree trunk 24 Tabs 25 Nobleman 26 Bactrian 27 - to (realize) 28 Kiddled around 29 Avoid a duty 30 Frozen 31 Decree 32 Stratum 34 Squeak loudly 37 Be attractive 38 Getting gear 39 Container 45 Amusing capital 50 Pack 51 Hero of Uri 52 Cargo boat 53 City in Texas 54 Concerning 55 Unmixed 57 Doteful 58 Sooner than 59 Perform on the diamond

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

WORLD

Polish mine strikes go on

WARSAW, Nov. 8 (R) — Poland's Communist government and the Solidarity free trade union were expected to resume formal working contacts this week after more than three months of strikes and mutual recrimination.

The road to renewed dialogue was opened last Wednesday when Communist, church and Solidarity leaders met jointly for the first time since the Polish crisis began more than 16 months ago.

Apart from three abortive attempts at talks in August and local level contacts, the union and government had been locked in a war of words and strikes until last week's meeting which all sides greeted as a potentially major breakthrough.

The meeting intensified speculation about some form of national front to broaden the basis of government in Poland beyond the

numerically small Communist Party.

Solidarity team

The free trade union movement has made no formal announcement on the prospect of joining a national front, but officials said the union's executive presidium would meet tomorrow to appoint a negotiating team for talks with the government.

The government has said it is ready to talk with Solidarity on any issue.

This was a clear departure from statements issued after the union's

controversial national congress in September and October which the authorities said all but severed relations.

But union leader Lech Walesa has acknowledged that the government expects compromise on Solidarity's part and he is likely to come under mounting pressure to pacify the remaining pockets of industrial unrest in Poland as a show of goodwill.

Mr. Walesa's own militants have refused to call for an immediate end to strikes, which at the weekend continued in the Sosnowiec coal mine and the western region of Zielona Gora.

More than 200 Solidarity factory branches in the Katowice area have called for the dismissal of the local governor because of failure to find those responsible for throwing gas capsules at miners in Sosnowiec, the incident which led to the strike.

Bomb rocks French site in Noumea

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Nov. 8 (R) — A bomb damaged the base of a French monument in Noumea late last night after hundreds of Melanesian youths had rampaged through the capital of France's South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Police said today 88 people were arrested and 20 were injured in the rioting, the worst violence local residents could recall. None of the injured, who included six policemen, was in a serious condition.

Officials said 40 shop windows were smashed and more than 20 vehicles severely damaged by rocks thrown by the rioters. Eyewitnesses said there was also some looting.

The violence was quelled after nearly three hours of action by riot police repeatedly firing tear gas and the city was quiet today.

But police said that shortly before midnight an explosion damaged the concrete base of a column supporting a cross of Lorraine — symbol of New Caledonia's support for French resistance to the Nazis in World War II — on a hill overlooking Noumea.

There was no immediate indication that the rioting was politically motivated and none of the territory's independence movements claimed involvement. Police refused to comment on the cause.

Tension between Melanesians, the territory's original inhabitants, and whites and other races increased two months ago after the leader of the biggest pro-independence movement was murdered. A white has been arrested for the crime.

New Caledonia's 60,000 Melanesians are outnumbered by a combination of 50,000 whites and nearly 30,000 Polynesians and other races and recent votes in the territory have strongly favoured continued links with Paris.

The French Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand has indicated that independence could only come through a democratic vote, but two days ago it promised "profound and audacious reforms" to correct social and economic disadvantages traditionally suffered by the Melanesians.

U.S. to resume Bolivian ties as La Paz junta betters record

By Juan Javier Zeballos

LA PAZ, Nov. 8 (R) — The United States' decision to appoint a new ambassador to Bolivia has been greeted here as a sign of approval from Washington for the government's fight against drugs. At the beginning of this month the military government of Gen. Celso Torrello announced that it had agreed to Washington's request to appoint career diplomat Edwin Corr as its envoy in La Paz.

The decision restored normal diplomatic relations between the

Cruise missile fails test

POINT MUGU, California, Nov. 8 (A.P.) — A U.S. Navy Tomahawk cruise missile aimed for a Nevada test site splashed down into the Pacific Ocean yesterday after an apparent engine failure, a navy spokesman said.

The missile, armed with a non-nuclear warhead, was launched about noon from a submerged submarine off the California Coast about 400 miles north of Long Beach, the navy said. It was supposed to hit a target on the Tonopah, Nevada, test range, said spokesman Ray Lucasey.

Bob Holsapple, another navy spokesman, said a similar test in October was successful.

Guinea-Bissau: New leaders without choices

LISBON, Nov. 8 (R) — A year after the coup which severed Guinea-Bissau's close links with the Cape Verde Islands, the young West African country has reached a new crossroads in its history. The ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) controlled by the faction which seized power on Nov. 14 last year, starts an extraordinary congress in Bissau today.

The congress is due to elect an institutional leadership to replace the self-appointed council of the revolution, led by Maj. Joao Bernardo Vieira, which deposed former president Luis Cabral.

The 301 delegates will plot a new political course for Guinea-Bissau, now that its plans for eventual union with the Cape Verde Islands have been abandoned and the Cape Verdean wing of the PAIGC has split away.

The congress is also likely to work out a new framework for government, according to Education Minister Mario Cabral, who is spokesman for the council of the revolution.

Last year's coup took place amid growing public frustration with chronic food shortages, economic disorder and widespread corruption, all of which were blamed on the ruling elite of mixed race Cape Verde islanders.

The coup transferred the balance of power to Guinean blacks, but did not result in a wholesale purge of Cape Verdeans from government.

Maj. Vieira, the new head of state is a pure-blooded black Guinean and replaces a president of Cape Verdean descent. But several top Cape Verdean officials, including transport minister Manuel dos Santos, have retained their posts.

The Cape Verdeans originally came to Guinea-Bissau to work as the backbone of Portugal's colonial administration in the country. They formed Guinea-Bissau's educated elite and were at the forefront of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, 640 kilometres to the northwest.

The party was founded with the ideal of an eventual merger between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, but after the two states became independent in 1974 and 1975 respectively, the dream turned sour.

Guinea-Bissau's subsistence economy was plagued by drought, world recession and the after effects of an 11-year guerrilla war. Public resentment against the Cape Verdeans grew but when President Vieira seized power he had no easy economic solutions to offer.

Guinea-Bissau imported \$60 million worth of goods in 1980, five times more than its meagre export of fish, groundnuts, and coconuts, which totalled only \$12 million.

Most of the import bill is made up of oil, food and other basic necessities for the 900,000 population. Guinea-Bissau relies on international aid to survive.

Although the new government has admitted the folly of prestige projects undertaken by the former administration, such as a motorway to Bissau airport and a car assembly plant, the heads of economic planning have not changed with the coup.

Vasco Cabral, the leftist minister of economic planning and Vitor Freire Monteiro, the pro-Western governor of the central bank, both retained their posts in the new government.

Today, ministers launch frequent tirades against tribalism, racialism — euphemism for anti-Cape Verdean sentiment — and unnamed enemies of the PAIGC.

Recently, military patrols have prevented the movement of traffic in and out of Bissau City at night and random identity checks have begun in the streets.

Ex-president Cabral and several of his closest colleagues have been imprisoned without trial since the coup and are something of an embarrassment to the government.

The Bissau authorities have come under strong international pressure to release Mr. Cabral and his fate will be discussed by the PAIGC congress, which ends on Nov. 14, the anniversary of the coup.

Delegates will also consider the future of Mr. Barbosa, a founder member of the PAIGC and also imprisoned, who opposed Guinea-Bissau's union with Cape Verde. He eventually became a collaborator of the Portuguese colonial authorities and was jailed for treason after independence.

Mr. Barbosa was released from prison in the early hours of last year's coup and began speaking on radio but was hurriedly taken off the air and returned to detention.

He still has a popular following and is the only charismatic Guinean leader to remain untarnished by events since independence.

Soviet Armenia -- setting the standard for Muscovites

By Mark Wood

YEREVAN, Soviet Union — The guns and bombs used by young Armenians in the West to underscore their hatred for Turkey draw sharp official censure in Yerevan, capital of their ancient Homeland.

But among the ordinary citizens of Soviet Armenia there is ready sympathy for the motives of the guerrilla extremists, if little outright support for their methods.

For fear and hostility toward the Turks are still burning passions in the tiny, mountainous republic, reflected in everyday conversation, television films, memorials, and even in unguarded comments from government officials themselves.

One of the largest and most modern monuments in Yerevan commemorates the highest single cause of that undying bitterness.

It is dedicated to the victims of what is simply referred to as "the genocide" — the massacre of around 1.5 million Armenians in eastern Turkey in 1915.

A self-proclaimed duty to avenge the forgotten killings has been cited by the so-called "Armenian Secret Liberation Army" as valid reasons for more than 100 attacks on Turkish businesses in the West over the past seven years.

"Of course we condemn such terrorist acts," Svetlana Khris-toforova, Armenian Deputy Prime Minister, told a group of foreign journalists. But a little later she added, "you know, the Armenians in general have no great sympathy for the Turks."

The smouldering resentment towards their Western neighbours has been crucial to Armenia's development within the Soviet system.

For the little nation of three million remembers the Russians coming as liberators, not conquerors. Although there have been trials of nationalists in the past, most people appear to believe their country could not survive independent of Moscow.

Assured of their loyalty, Soviet leaders have given them an unusual amount of leeway to shape their own lifestyle and maintain contacts

Woman guerrilla in training



Guerrillas of the Forces Arme du Nord, led by Hissene Habre, include several women. Fatma Adam, seen here training with her commander Mohammed Fadile, suffered two bullet wounds during recent operations — one in her thigh was extracted, but another still remains in her shoulder blade. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Zimbabwe's rival military groups merged into 1 unit

SALISBURY, Nov. 8 (A.P.) — A parade of 1,050 soldiers yesterday marked the end of Zimbabwe's most crucial post-independence programme — the merger of three armies that once fought each other into a single national force.

The last integrated battalion of the Zimbabwe National Army marched past their commander, Lt. Gen. Rex Nkomo, in Zimbabwe's second largest city of Bulawayo to join the biggest army between South Africa and Nigeria. The soldiers, former guerrillas of two rival armies that battled for seven years against previous governments, wore the black, brown and green camouflage combat drills of their old foes the Rhodesian army.

White-ruled Rhodesia, a British colony for nine decades, became black-ruled Zimbabwe under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on April 18 last year. Mr. Mugabe and his junior coalition government partner, Joshua Nkomo, led the two separate guerrilla armies in the war against white minority rule but deep-rooted traditional tribal hostilities and ideological differences often sparked bloody fighting between each other.

When Mr. Mugabe won British-supervised elections February last year he set the integration of the three rival forces as a priority, drawing on British army soldiers to help supervise the deli-

cate operation. Twice since then — in November and in February — clashes between Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African Liberation Army fighters and Mr. Nkomo's smaller Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army forces nudged the country to the brink of civil war. And to end the bloodshed in the second clash in Bulawayo February, Mr. Mugabe was forced to order his old enemies, remnants of the Rhodesian army to subjugate the mutineers.

Since then, integration has speeded up to create an army of some 60,000 men which saps

more than 12 per cent of the post-war budget.

Some 5,000 of these men comprise a special brigade of crack troops being trained by 106 North Korean army instructors in the Inyanga mountains of Eastern Zimbabwe. But it does not include combatants of all three former armies, comprising instead of ex-guerrillas mainly loyal to Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Nkomo and Rhodesia's last white prime minister Ian Smith, charge that the so-called Fifth Brigade is being raised as a partisan political force to pave the way for a Marxist one-party dictatorship. But Mr. Mugabe has often argued that the presence of the North Koreans, a counter balance to the British role, is evidence of his country's avowed Non-alignment.

Frankfurt anti-runway protesters win round

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Nov. 8 (R) — After a week of sometimes violent demonstrations, opponents of moves to extend Frankfurt international airport have won a delay in building work on a new runway.

The interior minister of the state of Hesse, Ekkehard Gries, told ecologist groups last night he would press for the controversial extension work to be suspended until a court had ruled on their demand for a referendum.

The state government has said it is not prepared to hold such a poll and the issue is likely to go to an appeal court after the protesters hand in a petition next Saturday aimed at forcing the issue.

Mr. Gries made his concession after a demonstration by at least 15,000 ecologists on the woodland site of the proposed runway.

It apparently did not satisfy some protesters. They blocked the main motorway intersection near Frankfurt airport for an hour yesterday, causing high traffic jams.

The Hesse government says the long-delayed runway is essential to retain Frankfurt's place as Europe's second busiest airport. But local residents say it will destroy precious woodland and create intolerable noise.

Polisario aims at terrorism Morocco says

RABAT, Nov. 8 (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco has predicted that the conflict over the Western Sahara will increase in intensity and degenerate into terrorist agitation.

Referring to the assault launched by Polisario guerrillas last month on the Moroccan garrison at Guelta Zemmur, the king said he expected the Algerian-backed guerrillas to renew their attack and "try to stir up Vietnam-style terrorist agitation".

In a speech last night to the Saharan Consultative Council, the king said however that Morocco was "at the end of the tunnel" and reaffirmed that he would go ahead with the self-determination referendum proposed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to solve the dispute.

The council was elected last summer to assist the king in suggesting reforms and special legislation for Western Sahara. told its members Morocco was not reneging on commitments to African community — a referendum to OAU decisions to negotiate cease-fire and organise a referendum.

with friends and relatives among the three million Armenians dotted about the Middle East and the West.

One of the oldest civilisations on earth, stretching back nearly 4,000 years, the Armenians traded with the ancient Greeks and the Romans, and established the world's first Christian state in 301 A.D.

Over the following centuries they suffered occupation and repression from Mongols, Arabs, Turks and Persians until Russian troops entered Yerevan in 1827 and annexed the territory.

A brief period of independence after World War I was cut short by a new Turkish incursion, prompting Moscow to send in its soldiers once again and declare Armenia a Soviet province.

Today Yerevan, the oldest city in the Soviet Union, rules over the tiniest of all Soviet republics. But in many ways it is one of the most advanced.

"The Armenians are an ancient and clever race. What they have done here is make the Soviet system work for them," one young artist said with a smile.

A look around Yerevan tends to support his view. An elegant tree-lined city with a Mediterranean character, it clearly has living standards well above the norm in the Soviet Union. The menus in Yerevan hotels would be unimaginable in Moscow, and a cavernous central market is packed with a range of fruit, meat and vegetables which would bring tears of joy to the eyes of the average Muscovite.

Much of the credit for the affluence must go to Moscow itself. Soviet investment built roads and factories in the republic, transforming what was a neglected and largely illiterate region into a modern industrial state.

But where official plan economics falls short, Armenian initiative steps in. Contacts with people in the west assure that Western goods appear readily available through the black market.

Private enterprise and corruption in other areas have in the past attained such levels that almost the entire Communist Party leadership was purged in 1975 for alleged "capitalist tendencies".

If Moscow has moved in to curb such excesses, it had done little to halt the cultivation of a strong sense of national identity and pride, often criticised by Russian tourists as unbearable arrogance.

For Russian influence has made much less impression than in most

Soviet republics.

This is apparent not only in the use of the 1,600-year-old Armenian alphabet on all official signs, but in the Armenians' strict loyalty to their language, their culture, and their church, where per cent of all babies are baptised.

It is in keeping with that attitude that one of the most important buildings in Yerevan houses the national manuscript museum, playing Armenian books dating back to the seventh century.

But also sharply different to other Soviet republics is the Western influence, brought in by 250,000 settlers who arrived after World War II and thousands of foreign Armenians who pour in every year.

One result is a concern with issues which arouse little enthusiasm elsewhere in the Soviet Union, such as ecology.

A major government project at present is aimed at reversing dangerous drop in the water level of the huge Lake Sevan in central Armenia, drained by badly-planned irrigation projects. The res work has already involved digging a 48 kilometre tunnel through mountain to divert a nearby river into its waters.

In Yerevan, a 49-year-old black-bearded artist named Henry Lityan runs the only modern art gallery in the Soviet Union.

Instead of the dull and wooden "socialist realism" of most Soviet art, it is lined with modernistic canvases in styles reminiscent of Picasso or Salvador Dali.

The project, started 10 years ago, has turned Armenian children into some of the world's most fanatical painters, and each year they take part in mass pavement-drawing competitions at which art experts look out for signs of special talent.

While calling for bold, imaginative and even political works for the modern art gallery, he declared he would never accept anything which would be taken as criticism of the Soviet system.

Expounding his plans to expand the international section of the children's art museum, he said one of its roles is to help increase understanding between nations.

"But of course I would never allow a picture by a Turkish child to be exhibited," he added.

-- Reuter

